AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK's-Self. Matince on Saturday. MIRLO'S GARDEN-Arrah na Pogue.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 19th sts.—Garden Concerts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Hiccory Diccory Dock. Mati

ness at 14 o'clock, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WOOD'S MUSSEM—Afternoon, Pretty Piece of Business. Evening, Laila Rookh.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 28d st. and 8th av.—Green

Bushes, Matinée Saturday, BOWERY THEATRE-Mysteries of Carrow, and

Jaques Strop.

THE TAMMANY-Opening night, August 15.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Rip Van Winkle. Mattnee Saturday.



MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869.	
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The Weekly Sun Fill be published on Wednesday morning. Business men who wish to reach country customers will find this edition of The Sun a valuable medium. A limited number of advertisements received at & cents per line. To tion they must be handed in before Wo'clock

The Crisis of the Republican Party-

The Causes of its Danger. The Republican party seems to be passing through a most dangerous crisis. The Southern elections are all against it and if the current is not changed, its doom is certain. Three causes are working for the destruction of this great party : the conspicu ous failure of GRANT'S Administration; the universal-amnesty notions of the Hon. Ho-RACE GREELEY; and the instability of the negro vote.

The Administration fails through the political incapacity of its head. Gen. BRANT is filling the ranks of the party with dissatisfied members. Some of its old leaders begin to suspect him of lack of fidelity to its principles, its measures, and even to the organization itself; and they are not slow in asserting that all he cares for is to amuse himself during his four years' occupancy of the White House providing for himself, his relatives. retainers, and benefactors. These charges may be to some extent groundless; but, while he will doubtless carry out the policy of reconstruction after a dilatory fashion, he has already shown that he is destitute of high statesmanlike qualities, and in regard to leadership is too often but the willing instrument of charlatans and adventurers.

Mr. GREELEY's favorite notion of allowing everybody in the South to vote ere the work of reconstruction is consolidated on a firm basis. though it springs from the overflowing benevolence which he has always exercised toward our erring Southern brethren, is nevertheless producing its legitimate fruits in all the old slaveholding States. Shrewd and ambitious men like WALKER and SENTER adopt and give currency to the idea of the Great Republican Philosopher; the entire mass of the ex-Confederates fall into line; a considerable body of negroes, listening to the voice of a teacher whom they have been taught to trust, follow suit; and the inevitable result is seen in the overthrow of the Republican party in Virginia, Tennessee, and even Alabama.

The recent elections in the South there fore, do not more clearly indicate to the Democracy the road by which they are to achieve a national victory in 1872, than they point out to the Republicans the men and the measures whereby their doom is already sealed-namely, the incompetence of the Administration and the lack of statesmanship in Gen. GRANT, the hasty and inconsiderate liberality and secession sympathies of Mr. GREELEY, and the mutability of negro suffrage as an element of political power.

Precisely how much of the political results of the war will remain after the process is all over and the old rebels are once more firmly in power again in the South, it would take a greater mathematician than Prof. PEIRCE to calculate.

It is also a rather sad occupation to stand by and see the chosen leaders of such a party as the Republican-whose history will remain as long as time-deliberately cutting its throat and holding it while it bleeds to death.

#### How our Diplomatic Flunkeys are Treated Abroad.

One of the greatest anomalies in the diplomatic relations between the United States and European Governments is the persistent attempt on the part of the latter to slight this country by appointing Ministers to Washington of a lesser grade and inferior station to those we select for the courts of the Old World. The first-class English and French Ministers are styled Ambassadors. and are sent to the great European powers Our first-class Ministers are styled Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and are accredited near the principal soversigns, who, however, persist in sending us in return second-class Ministers.

In the diplomatic hierarchy of Europe, the United States is still counted among the small powers, not much superior to the liliputian South American and German States and the consequence is that the American Ministers in London and Paris, instead of rank ing among the representatives of the great European powers, are outranked by them all, and are sandwiched in, at court receptions, between Hayti and Costa Rica or some other

miniature concerns. Again, the French Emperor does not scruple to remain unrepresented by a full Minister at Washington for a protracted period, while the United States, as soon as a vacancy occurs by recall or by death, never loses a moment in sending out a new Minister. This has been exemplified on many occasions, and among others on that of the demise of Mr. DAYTON, when Mr. BIGELOW, then American Consul at Paris, was immediately promoted to the rank of Minister

We regard the whole diplomatic system as ous humbug and trust that after the

meeting of Congress this country will imitate at least the example of Austria, and abolish all the legations, save those in England, France, Russia, Italy, and Prussia. But so long as the diplomatic machinery is kept up, our Government should certainly insist upon due reciprocity being shown to us, so far as the appointment of first-class envoys is concerned, and in regard to the concession of the same social rank and privileges to our representatives at the European courts which are granted to those of the leading Old World powers. It is all very well to say that, conscious of our greatness as a nation, we can afford to see our envoy at London playing second or third fiddle to the Ambassador of France or Austria. But this is no reason why we should like to be slighted; and since we go to the expense and the trouble of sending our first-class Ministers to the Court of St. James, the intrinsic absurdity of the proceeding is aggravated by the fact that our Minister, who outranks in his grade the representative of

envoys of petty States. While we complain of all this as a matter of duty, in our hearts we are glad of it. If our diplomatic gentlemen were a good deal worse treated, it would serve the flunkeys

the Queen at Washington, is left in the

lurch among the rank and file of the petty

#### What Next?

We only state what is well known to all these who are behind the scenes of public affairs, that the Government of Spain has decisively rejected the project in behalf of Cuba laid before it by Gen. Stekles. The question now is whether the menace involved in that project will be executed, and whether Gen. GRANT and Mr. FISH will respond to the ultimatum of the Spanish Regent by recognizing the independence of Cuba, as the agents of President CESPEDES have been promised, or even by recognizing the belligerent rights of the revolted patriots, as our people have long and ardently

The truth is now plain that while SER RANO and PRIM are in a very dangerous position at home, and are fast losing the remainder of their prestige amid all the omens of civil war and a universal disorgan ization and demoralization, they are still too vainglorious and too much subject to the control of Louis Napoleon to even consider an offer which promised them so great advantages as that made by Gen. SICKLES. It is idle to think of accomplishing anything for Cuba by further negotiation with them. Thus far our diplomacy has availed nothing n the premises except to give the Regent's soldiery in Cuba a longer time to commit their outrages upon American citizens undisturbed, killing them like dogs, and paying as much attention to the protests of Admiral HOFF as they did to the prayers of their victims, and no more.

We learn that a coalition of the South American republics against Spain, and an active joint renewal of the war between that power and Peru, which has slumbered for the past two years, is now very probable. Most of those republics have already declared their unity with the Cuban revolution. They all cherish a deep hostility against the mother country; and they regard the present moment as favorable for completing the final expulsion of her power from America. In this opinion they are right; but their probable action affords no light upon the real intentions of our own Government. SERRANO refuses to sell, and defies us to carry out in a practical way the sympathy for the people of Cuba which Congress has proclaimed, and which is undoubtedly felt by the immense majority of our citizens. Well, shall we take up the gauntlet? What next?

## Johnson Coming Back to the Senate-

What of Grant ? The result of the election in Tennessee i said to render extremely probable the return to the United States Senate of ANDREW JOHNSON. This will be a great triumph for Johnson. It also shows that no man need ever consider himself politically dead as long as he is above ground. If Johnson, after his career, can be elected to the United States Senate, who may not aspire to a seat in that

How will it be with GRANT after the expiration of his term of office? Will any State elect him to the Senate? The prospect at present would seem to be extremely gloomy. But who knows? It certainly might be urged with entire truth that he would make as good a Senator as he has made President. He is no speaker; but in this respect he is about on a par with Johnson, who, though he talks a great deal, really says nothing.

A few days ago a telegram from Halifax innounced the arrival at that port of the British man-of-war Eclipse, and that eighteen deaths from yellow fever had occurred on board on he passage from the Rio Grande, two of the victimbeing the Commander and the First Lieutenant.

It is not many weeks since the United States sloop of war Saratoga arrived here with yellow fever on board. Quite a number of the men died, and several officers. Since then the United States steamer Narragansett has reached Portsmouth N. H., having had several deaths on board from yellow fever. Among those who died was Lieuenant Rurus K. Duen of this city, who distin guished himself repeatedly during the rebellion.

Unless there exists some pressing necessity for so doing, it seems to us very wrong to send ships of war into a climate where the officers and crew are exposed to so fatal a scourge as yellow fever Only few persons among the several hundreds re quired to man a vessel of the Navy are usually acclimated. The season of the prevalence of the fever as an epidemic in those countries and waters about the Gulf of Mexico which it annually visits, is not very long; and unless there should be hostilities in those regions, or unless war vessels are required there to protect the lives and property of foreign citizens, officers and men should not be exposed to such danger.

While the slave trade was carried on upon the coast of Africa, the yellow fever frequently made dreadful havoc upon the vessels of our squadron stationed there. Many who did not die were made invalids for life. Commodore MILLER, a brave old officer who died last year, had been for nearly twenty years upon the retired list, and all that time a great sufferer, in consequence of an attack of vellow fever when attached to one of our ships on this coast.

The slave trade is now happily abolished-or will be as soon as the freedom of Cuba is established-and neither England nor the United States now require squadrons in that terrible climate, to guard against it. We need armed ships on the coasts of Cuba for the protection of American

citizens, though as yet they seem to have done but little good there; but, except such as are upon this duty, all the vessels of the United States Navy now stationed in regions which the yellow fever visits, should be ordered into sooler and healthier seas. The Secretary of the Navy should send no more ships where they will be needlessly exposed. The country cannot afford the loss of any more precious lives, such as have already been sacri-

Judge PIERREPONT's conversation on Cuoan affairs with our reporter at his country seat on Friday last, shows that he not only undertands the drift of public sentiment, but has his heart in the right place. He is for helping Cuba, and he says that the Spanish gunboats nust not be suffered to leave our ports for the urpose of making war upon the Republicans of e island. This is such language as is worthy of an American statesman. It is much to be regretted that the higher officers of the Administration are not as frank and as decided as the District Attorney of New York.

Gen. ROSECRANS, who is now in San Francisco, declines to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. He has addressed the following telegram to Senator THURMAN, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee : "After the war I resigned a very desirable posi-on in the army, and left my State to secure at least he possibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to y creditors and family. Those duties forbid me

This, however, may not be final. The difficulty is that the salary of the Governor of Ohio is not enough to enable Gen. ROSECRANS to pay his expenses and do what he thinks necessary toward learing off his old debts. The Governor of Ohio is paid only the mean little sum of \$1,800 a year in currency. This would probably suffice for about one third the current expenses of a man like Gen. Rosecrans, leaving the old debts out of the count. How much he would require for all purposes is shown by his seeking and holding the place of Minister to Mexico, where the salary is \$12,000 a year in gold, or about \$16,000 in currency. Let the Democracy of Ohio then agree to raise the salary of their Governor to \$16,000 a year, and they can fairly ask Gen. ROSECRANS to be their candidate. It would be well worth that sum for the State of Ohio to bave a man of such character and accomplishments for Governor; and to the Democracy it would be worth many times as much to carry the election. With Rosecrans they would have a good chance of success. Without him it will be difficult for them to resist the prestige and well deserved popularity of Gen. HAYES.

Coal is very high for this season of the car, and, according to the dealers, is going still igher. At the most respectable yards \$10 is asked for the ton of 2,000 pounds, and not much of it is to be had at that. The numerous and widespread strikes which occurred in the early part of the summer have materially reduced the supply, while the consumption has been unabated

The doctrine of the rightfulness of trades nions and strikes, which has always been mainsained by THE SUN, was, a little while ago, formally adopted by the Times and the Evening Post. We have now to chronicle another addi tion to our list of converts. Harper's Weekly its last issue, contains an article on the Eng lish Trades Union bill, which begins with this paragraph:

Trades Union bill, which is favored by Par lament, and which even the London Times wel is simply an assertion of the freedom of bargains for labor. The State, which has renounced the folly of attempting to fix the price of other commodities now agrees that it will not attempt to regulate that of labor. Combinations of labor are as lauful as those of capital. It, indeed, they become conspiracies to invade the rights of others, they may justly e suppressed, but not before. They may, in certain instances, be huge mistakes. They may react the injury of the workman. But it is not the usiness of Government to defend him against his blunders in political economy more than to furnish him bread. He must instruct himself by thought and experience, as he must feed himself by hi

the entire press over to our side, and win for the workingman that universal recognition of his rights to which he is entitled.

A Frenchman, noticing the present propo sition to introduce German into the public schools, asks why French should not also be in troduced. If one language, why not another?

Mr. R. ARTHUR ARNOLD, an English av ther, in a recent work on the Levant, which is attracting considerable attention, gives a doleful account of the workings of red-tape diplomacy.

"As a young boy, I remember how I was shocked to reading Condex's maxim, that 'the duty of an imboseutor was to be the commercial traveller of his country.' It seemed so vuigar, so incompatible with he chivalry of epaulettes and the graces of a court. But after all, the great free-trader was right, and more courtly diplomacy, worn out with intrigue and despised by common sense, is nearly dead amid inversal contempt, from which alone the profession an save itself by becoming in the highest degree practical and useful."

RICHARD CORDEN was untiring in his opposition to the old system of diplomacy. He never failed impress his conviction upon the public mind that diplomatic agents are mischievous and useless unless they do something to develop the resources of the countries they represent. Bu since they do nothing of the kind, and simply keep up mediæval flirtations with court cam arillas and retrograde coteries, Mr. ARNOLD is fully justified in declaring that they are nearly dead unid universal contempt.

Isn't it about time that we had a Board of Health composed of men who will do the work which they are paid to do? At present the phy sicians in the Board, though no doubt possessed of great skill, have so much private practice to attend to that they hurry through their public business in a manner not calculated to inspire confidence in the wisdom of their decisions. For instance, last Saturday, the debate upon removing the fat-melting establishments from the lowe part of the city was suddenly interrupted by Dr. STONE, with the remark: "Gentlemen, this is no hour of the morning for physicians to be absent from their duty. I want the business to go on and be finished at once." And to the answer of President Lincoln that the Board had the first claim upon his time, he replied: "No, sir; I am not going to lose my private business in this way, lay after day." If the doctor entertains this iew of his obligations to the public, we would respectfully suggest to him that he resign in favor of some other gentleman of the medical profession, to whom his salary would be a sufficient compensation for his entire services.

The Irish Bishops have resolved to attempt to reorganize the disestablished Church, and carry it on as a voluntary institution. It is sin cerely to be hoped that they may succeed in their project, for if they do, they will thereby furnish a splendid argument in favor of extending disestablishment to England. To us Americans, the idea of taxing people of all religious denominations for the exclusive support of one, seems too absurd to be seriously discussed; but it is viewed differently by our English cousins, and nothing but the logic of hard facts will persuade them that we are right. Let them, however, see the Episcopal Church in so uncongenial a soil as Ireland thriving as well or better without Government aid as with it, and the hardest headed Con servative will have to admit that an established church is no longer a necessity.

## FAST LIFE IN SARATOGA

NEW YORK FASHION'S ANNUAL IR-RUPTION UPON THE SPRINGS.

The Dazzle of the Balls-The Dust of the Road-The Rustle of the Silks-The Sparkle of the Diamonds-The Colossi of the Turt-A Roman Carnival in an American Town.

rrespondence of The Sun. SARATOGA, Aug. 7 .- The two balls last evening were very successful and enjoyable. The attendance was larger at Congress Hall, because, in the first place, the ball was very extensively advertised, and in the second place because Mr. Bernstein, the or-chestral conductor, for whose benefit it was given, is very popular. The ball of the Bankers and Bro-kers at the grand saloon of the Union Hotel was, however, very well attended, and it was certainly none the less enjoyable if it was not crowded. Among the gentiemen in attendance I noticed Secre-tary of State Nelson, Judge Barbour of New York, State Prison Inspector McNeil of Auburn, Judge Fitch of New York, Gov. Bowie of Maryland, Mr. Dorsey of Maryland, Messrs, Sandford and Park of New York, Judge Dayton of New York, Judge Campbell of New York, Prof. Potter of Cornell University.

The display of tollettes was very fine. The folwing were the most conspicuous:
Mrs. M. G. Young, of New York, wore a rare

shes of roses silk, gold-tinted and changeable, sash of same, square corsage, costly diamond cross on breast, hair simply but tastefully dressed. Mrs. Post, of New York, attired in a light bine silk, high corsage, point applique sleeveless jacket, with hair elaborately dressed, attracted much atten-

well in a beautiful amber colored silk.

A noticed in the throng Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Calkins of New York, Mrs. Brown of Troy, Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Harvey of New York, and Miss Dunham of New York, and Miss

Cornwall of Troy.

Miss Irwin, of New York, danced bewitchingly.

Miss Irwin, of New York, danced bewitchingly. She wore a half-mourning toilette of white Swiss, black sash and bows, waterfall of rolls.

Mrs. Ferdon, of New York, looked exceedingly well in a handsome pearl silk, with liams lace shawl, and natural flowers in her hair.

Miss Brooks's toilet of green moire antique, with green sain overdress, trimmed with point lace, was entirely unexceptionable, and was worn with extreme grace. Miss Brooks was from New York.

Miss Bylandt, of New York, in an elegant white satin, with blue chemile tri mings and rich diamonds, was one of the belies of the evening.

Mrs. Moore wore a white silk with pink overskirt, trimmed with white swans down. Tail, queenly,

Mrs. Moore wore a mine with with bink oversally, trimmed with white swans down. Tall, queenly, and stylish, she was much observed.

Miss Brown, of Troy, looked elegantly in a heavy white silk.

Mrs. Putnam, of New York, was present in an elegant green silk, with point lace trimmings. Very elegant.

gant green silk, with point lace triumings. Very elegant.

Mrs. Washington Coster very modestly but prettily represented Saratoga's fair dames, in a white tarletan, with puming of blue and blue bows.

Gen. Sheridan and Gov. Hoffman were, of course, the lions at the bail at Congress Hall. Gen. Sheridan entered just as sets were forming for a quadrille, and the band strock up "Hail Columbia." Becoming master of the situation at a glance, Gen. Sheridan sought the arm of Mrs. Gov. Hoffman, and located in a set near the door by which he had entered. Among the notabilities I noticed the Hon. John A. Griswold, Troy; the Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Albany; the Hon. William A. Fowler, Brooklyn; Dr. C. Brooks and Dr. Ambler, New York.

The following description of the principal tollettes is furnished by one who is au fail in the matter, and may be relied upon:

Mrs. Gov. Hoffman wore a dress of pink satin triumed with blonde lace; pleatings of satin; watten overdress.

trimmed with bonds the universe the universe to the universe silk, with an overskirt of the same, with panier pull heavily trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and diamond of silk bound with red and white satin; point

ce shawl. Miss Snecker, of New York, were a fine white tarletan, rich point lace trimmings.

Miss Berry, of Williamsburgh, wore a dress of peach-blossom silk, very becoming to her majestic

figure.

Mrs. James S. Meyers, of New Brunswick, a brunette, wore a dress of white tarletan, with overdress of black and white striped silk, blue silk panier.

Miss E. Cross, of New York, was dressed in a blue-slik with pleated flounce and Valencienes lace, Marie

Miss E. Cross, of New York, was dressed in a one silk with pleated flounce and Valencienes lace, Marie Antoinette sleeves, coral jeweiry.

Mrs. Trochette, of New York, wore a dress of peach blossom silk, heavy trail, white point lace shawl, diamond necklace, and diamond and pearl carrings. Hair heavily powdered, and rosses.

Miss Bylandt, of New York, wore a dress of white silk, panier of white silk with blue velvet dots, rich diamonds.

The Misses Ambler, of New York, one in a short white dress over pink silk with black lace trim-

hite dress over pink silk with black lace trim-ings, and the other wore a narrow blue and white riped silk, trimmed with blue satin. Both wore powdered, mes Miller (a bride), from New York, a blonde, wore a rich white silk, trimmed

Mrs. James Miller (Article), white silk, trimmed with orange flowers.

Mrs. Hotaling, of New York, wore a garnet silk with a black lace shaw!

Miss Wall, of New York, dress white tarletan, white satin overskut, caught with bows.

Mrs. Gilman, of New York, blue silk overskirt; point iace shaw!

Miss Pease, of New York, wore a blue south, with white flowers, tiny panier, with rushes. Very becomingly worn.

Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark, of New York, green silk, point applique overskirt and berthe.

ress.
Mrs. Moller, of New York, had one of the most
xpensive dresses in the room—Freuch gray satin,
with deep black lace dounce and overskirt, with lace iwl. Mrs. Cooper, of New York, pink slik, white over-

cess.

Others come to my memory as I write, as follows:

trs. Col. Lewis of Georgia, Miss Ada Brooks of

tew York, Miss 'Gnapp or Hackensaek, Miss Hattle

eland of New Fork, Mrs. W. B. Worrail of New

ork, Mrs. H. C. Calkins of New York, Mrs. N. H.

ecker, of New York, very hundsomely dressed in a hight silk with heavy black flounces.

The Misses Baidwin of New York, Miss Simmons of Trov. Miss Demning of New York, Mrs. Haines of New York, Mrs. Briggs of Harrisburg, Mrs. Very

of Worcester.

When the programme had been finished the floor was cleared for "The German." Twenty-five couples engaged in this popular terpsichorean labyrinth, under the leadership of Mr. Hecksher, of New York.

ON THE ROAD.

The scene on the road in the afternoon is very animated. Leonard W. Jerome, with his wife and daughter, basses in a stylish barouche drawn by four magnificent binck horses. The mentitole Col. Howe drives a pair of bays. Adjt.-Gen. Craix, with his wife and two daughters, occupies a box wazon drawn by sorrels. Gen. Sheridan enjoys the elightful air and beautiful scenery of the lake road with the Hon. John A. Griswold, who buils the reins over a pair of bays. The Hon. Isen. Wood, with his son and daughter, drives a hirsel coupé. Juage Curtis has a pair of the ponies, Charley Ransom's bays are much admired for both beauty and speed. George Hill drives a dashing team of blacks; as also does Dick Dailing. In Mr. M. H. Sanford's carriage rides Miss Kate Fields. Commodore Vanderbilt drives a different horse each day.

PERSONAL. ON THE ROAD.

PERSONAL. Lord Adare and wife arrived yesterday, and are

Lord Addre and wife arrived yesterday, and are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mmc. Le Vert and daughter are at a private board ing house near Excelsior Spring.
Governor Hoffman, who begins to wear a worn, troubled look, a dark ominous black streak staying for several days under his eves, is much bored by the politicians, who are here in strong force. It I sent you half of the "states" that have been formed. I should fill a whole page of Phe Sex.

The Counts with the unpronounceable names have been requested to leave the Chron Hotel.

Mrs. J. G. Saxe promenades the plazza of the Clarendon in a light green sik, while her husband sits at a window on the second floor writing—a new poem, it is said.

a window on the stress of the second of the second weather prevents têtes-à-têtes under the trees by gaslight.

The belie of the Union Hotel is generally conceded to be the youthful wife of Assistant District Attor-

be the youthfur whe of Asset and won on Vaux-ey Hutchings.
A good deal of money was lost and won on Vaux-all to-day, as Pompey Payne had many backers. Charley Ransom, Capt. Moore, George Butler, Goo. Kelso, C. W. Wooley, and George Hull are among the The demi-monde muster very strong this season,

The demi-monde muster very strong this season, but none of the leaders are here.

The scarcity, in lact I might say the absence of blondes is the subject of comment.

There was a large attendance of ladies at the races to-day. Among the ladies present, were Mrs. Gov. Hoffman, Mrs. Adj.-Gen. Craig, Mrs. Leonard Jerome, Mrs. Saxe, Mrs. Morrissey, Mrs. Col. Howe. Gov. Hoffman, Gen. Craig, and Judge Curtis all lost heavily in gloves with the ladies, who having the first choice (of course) carefully selected the favorities, which have latterly won in each race.

The ball match between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Haymakers, of Troy, comes off at the race course on Monday, there being no race that day.

day.

The patrons of the tiger are accommodated at
Hill's, Clark's, and the Club House (Morrissey's). Hill's place is pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of the Union Hotel, being near the ball-room, and is patronized extensively by the young men. A Californian astonished all in attendance the other night by paying for his chips in fifty-nollar gold pieces. He lost \$500 before retring.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingnam has arrived from Lake George.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingnam has arrived from Lake George.

Prof. Goldwin Smith drinks High Rock regularly.
Capt. Moore, the great racing man, is tall, siender, thin, red-faced; dyes his bair and beard; wears a coat so much too large for him that the collar rides way up to his ears, and is altogether a very insignificant individual, who, strange to say, has married one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky. He will stand silent for an hour, twirling a patent cork-

screw.

John C. Heenan, who is looking better than he has for some months, is an enthusiastic turfman, and bets regularly on all the races, and generally wins.

The Hon. John Morrissay is one of the proprietors

of the race-track, and is in regular attendance, om-cinting as a sort of master of ceremonies, or, as the snobs say, "special policemen." He generally directs the movements of the carriages as they arrive and leave the stand. Morrissey is taking the su iphur baths.

The theatrical profession is represented by the Webb sisters, Mile. Sangali, and Manager Duff, of

Webb sisters, Mile. Sangali, and Manager Duff, of the Olympic Theatre.

The Hon, Ben. Wood is partial to a smoke and seat under the trees in the lawn at the Union Hotel.

Price John Chamberlain has departed for Long Branch. He occupied an elegant suite of rooms at Congress Hall, and his dinners were saperfor to anything ever prepared before at the same hotel. Before leaving he made a bet of \$1,000 with ex-Gov, Herbert, of Louislana, that a four-mile race for \$10,000 would be run on his course at Long Branch next season. Both of them are in lavor of three long heats.

Mr. David Bonner, a brother of Mr. Robert Bonner of the Ledger, arrived this morning, and thinks

er of the Ledger, arrived this morning, and of bringing down Pocahontas.

Sheriff O'Brien looms up on the race track in a claret-colored velvet coat.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

The Drama.

There are not many changes to be noted in the programmes of our theatres for the present week. ch, indeed, is not to be wondered at in view of the flood tide of novelties that set in so strongly on Monday last. The stage is now occupied with its legitimate work. Only at Wood's Museum is there still a remnant of that burlesque which so lately had full possession of every place of dramatic enter-tainment. The orientalism of "Lalla Rookh" per-haps is needed to satisfy the tastes of those who still hanker after Expetian flesh pots. It certainly is far less objectionable than most of its predeces ors, and in matter of costuming and scenery is well put upon the stage. The coming event at the Musenm "that casts its shadow before," and a very long shadow at that, is the Chinese nine-foot prodigy known as the giant Chang. He is not, however, the

well known relative of Eng.

The Grand Opera House is the only theatre at which there is this week a change of play. "Green Bushes," which is to be produced there to night, is a drama that has been famous in its day, which, fo that matter, has apparently not yet passed away. Tradition reports that Madame Céleste, who was a great favorite with a generation gone by, made for herself a great success in the rôle which Miss Western assumes in this play this evening. Next Monday the "Sea of Ice" will be produced at this theatre, the management of which is displaying great activity in its efforts to bring out plays that

ill meet the public favor.

At the remaining theatres the programmes of he past week remain unaltered, and need only a passing reference. The attraction at Wallack's in Irish manners, habits, and life, "Arrah-na-Pogue."
At the Olympic, the versatile Fox and his "Hie ory," with "Uncle Tom's Cabin" looming up in

the future. At the Bowery, Mr. Wualley. The opening of the Fifth Avenue Theatre under Mr. Daly's auspices will take place next Mon day. His company will consist of Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Ethel, Miss Wil-Mrs. Charrau, Mrs. Chiert, Miss Edict, Miss Wilkins, Miss Davenport, and Miss Longmore; and Messrs. E. L. Davenport, C. H. Clark, James Lewis, William Davidge, George Holland, D. H. Harkins, J. B. Polk, Henry Ryner, J. F. Egbert, and several ther actors well established in public favor. The admirable combination of sterling actors, which cannot fail to make this little theatre famous, will make its first appearance in a four-act comedy by

### Musical.

In a musical way we have only Mr. Theodore Thomas at present to look to. Without him we should have to starve until fall, for, other than at his concerts, there is not a note to be heard, except om the inevitable hand organs, to remind us that

such an art as that of music still exists.

Mr. Thomas has done so noble a work that it is gratifying to know that his entertainments are proving a pecuniary success, and that his testimonial on Friday night was all that could have been de-

ired in point of numbers and enthusiasm.

The musical prospects for the winter are very ncertain. French grand opera and Italian opera have been talked of, but even the rumors of them seem to have finally died away. Of English opera, owever, we have a double prospect. The Parcpa osa-Seguin troupe is to open at the French Theatre on the 11th of September with Balfe's "Puritan's Daughter." On the 18th the "Sonnamoula" will be brought out, with Miss Rose Herse

About the 20th of that month Mile, Carlotta Patti, vith some efficient assistants, will commence a conert season at Steinway Hall. The Ritchings English Opera Company do not

pen until November.

## THE PRESIDENT IN NEWBURGH.

The Secret of the Riverside Adulation-The Town Full of Strangers-A Speech at Last from the Sphyax-The Future Move-ments of the President.

strangers yesterday, and from every housetop was iterally hidden behind the red, white, and blue The city authorities went down to West Point the steamer Milton Mirtin, and returning landed up the river, the vessel hugged the west shore, Mayor ward, engaging the President in conversation rela-Cornwall. The latter spoke favorably of the enterprise as a formidable work, requiring eminent en gincering skill, and promised that the Government This shore road lies at the bottom of Newburgh's impress him with the importance of a riparian road Put it down as a sure thing that the Government

The Presidential party, having been formally received by the military and civic societies of the town. were taken to Washington's Headquarters, where Gen. Grant, in response to Mayor Clark's address,

Subsequently, the Mayor of Newburgh spread a sumptuous banquet, and thereat the speeches were as usual. After the repast, the Pres idential party was escorted in carriages to propoints about the city, leaving here at 4 P. M. on the steamer Martin for Cold Spring. The President dined with Gov. Kemble at 5 P. M., and left for Hamilton Fish's residence early in the evening. The President will leave Garrison for Washington on Monday afternoon to attend a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

## A SAILOR WANTS HIS PRIZE MONEY. Will Secretary Robeson Leave Long Brauch and Look into this Matter ? To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: In your issue of Wednesday, describing the passage of the Mississippi fleet by the forts Phil p and Jackson, you say you are giad to see justice done, even at so late a day, by giving Admiral Bailey deserves all the praise the press can give and the onor the country can bestow. He is a sailor, a gentieman, and a brave man; but he only ranked as Cap tain at the time of the engagement, and afterward was promoted to his present rank, which is certainly

But the poor sailors who served under him, Farranot even received the prize money due them for the capture of the above named forts, vessels on the river, and the merchandise on the wharves and in the storehouses at the city of New Orleans. The other day, when you published a Master's Mate's letter, the Fourth Auditor seemed to say that it was not yet settled how much was due the fleet and how much the army.

Now, sir, I cannot see what the army have got to

do with it, as not a soldier was there when the Mayor surrendered the city to Aumiral Builey, who landed with a guard of marines and a boat's crew of sailors, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the Custom House. Would you be so kind as to let your bright rays shine into the Navy Department, so as to enable the clerks there to find out if we, the sailors of the above fleet, are to have anything or not, and let us know through the medium of your columns, and you will confer a favor on

A POOR SAILOR WHO SERVED.

THE MINNESOTA TORNADO.

Men, Women, and Children Carried Away

Men, Women, and Children Carried Away by the Wind.

Sauk Centre Correspondence of the St. Cloud Journal.

About twelve miles southwest from here, in the town of Haymond, in Stearns county, was the dwelling house of a well-to-do and respectable farmer, Mr. Richard Richardson, formerly of Rice county, in this State. At the time of the commencement of the storm on Friday night, he and his family were quietly enjoying their home, with others of the neighborhood, who were stopping over night with them. About 12 o'clock Mr. Richardson remarked to his wife that he feared they would have a hard storm. Before he could arouse the family, or even make any preparations himself, the tornado burst upon them with such force as to tear to pieces and scriter about for a distance of a quarter of a mile the entire house and its contents, together with the inmates. There were at the time twelve persons is the building, the most of them up stairs asleep.

the inmales. There were at the time twelve persons is the building, the most of them up stairs asleep.

It was a block or log-house 16x24, one and a half stories high, well dove-tailed at the corners and pinned with two-inch oak bins. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and the small child alone remained in the ruins of the house. John, the eldest son, twenty-two years old, was carried thirty-four rods and dropped on the ground, so badly braised and mangled that there is but little hope of his recovery. George, the second son, thirteen years old, was also carried thirty-rods and had his right ankie broken, the bone protruding through the flesh. He is also badly bruised in many piaces. While the third son, three years of age, was borne some thirty rods, and huried to the ground so badly injured that he lived only a few moments. Two other children, little girls, were taken from their beds, twisted up in their bed clothes, and dropped on the opposite of the building from the rest, unharmed. Mrs. R received some injuries on and about the head and face, but nothing more serious. This is about the extent of the injuries on and about the head and face, but nothing more serious. This is about the extent of the injuries on and about the head and face, but nothing more serious. This is about the extent of the injuries on each of teacher, storping at the house of Mr. R., having some fears at the time, had risen dressed and was sitting up when the

R. Miss Anna Wilson, a school teacher, storping at the house of Mr. R., having some fears at the time, had rison dressed and was sitting up when the wind struck the building.

She was carried with the rest, mixed in with broken pieces of timber, boxes, barrels, cupboards, trunks, bedding and turniture, and the entire contents of the upper part of the house, thirty-seven rods, and deposited in the wheat field. She was so badly bruised that there is little hope of her recovery. Liberty Ray mond, 22 years oid, eldest son of L. B. Raymond, from whom the town of Raymond takes its name, was among the unfortunate. He was carried about the same distance as Mr. R's, oldest son, and so badly mangled that he only survived a short time. The scene at the house when the daylight came, is much easier imagined than described, Mr. R. being the only one left after the disaster to collect in the dead and dying, and to care for the rujured ones. After looking for and finding the most of them in the midnight gloom, it being very dark and stormy, he proceeded to the neighbors to give the alarm and procure assistance. All of the medical aid was soon on the road to the scene of distress.

### VANDERBILT AND GARRISON. Queer Story-Did Commodore Garrison

A surcer Story-Did Commodore Garrison Try to Shoot Commodore Vanderbilt? From the St. Paul Disputch, Aug. 2. There is in New York a steamboat man by the name of Garrison. When Vanderbilt began running his steamers to San Francisco, he engaged Garrison at ten thousand a year to attend to his business at San Francisco. The contract was for ten thousand has steamers to San Francisco, he elagged Garrison at ten thousand a year to attend to his business at San Francisco. The contract was for ten thousand a year for ten years, and was in writing. A little time after the Commodore sold out his Interest to the Pacific Mail Company, and Garrison was left to himself. The latter threatened and finally sued Vanderbilt, but to no effect. At length, being weary of Vanderbilt's delays, and being a man famous for his Herculean powers, he called upon the Commodore at his little office in Fourth street, near Broadway. On entering he turned the key and placed it in his pocket. Turning to Vanderbilt, he said: "Commodore, you are at my mercy. You or I will never leave this office till you have settled with me." Upon this he drew out an imposing looking revolver and sat down opposite the Commodore. Vanderbilt is not easily terrified. Addressing Garrison, he said, "Captain, keep cool, you are joking. Even if I wished I could not pay your demands here at this time."

Garrison was undanned by this, but exclaimed:

at this time."

Garrison was undannted by this, but exclaimed:

"Commodore, it is useless for you to talk so. This
account must be settled. You or I will be dead, but
I will not leave this office till you have paid me."

"How can I?" said Vanderbilt, now beginning to

"How can I?" said Vanderbilt, now beginning to feel the discomfort of his position.
"Well," said Garrison, "in that safe there you have enough to pay me. This account must be settled, or you or I die, that is all."

The Commodore looked sternly at Garrison for a moment, then turned to his safe, drew out some stocks and bonds, and said; "Garrison, you are game. Here are stocks and bonds. Take your dues, and leave."
Garrison selected one hundred thousand doilars of the precious certificates, pocketed them, and walked off. Ever since that time he and Vanderbilt have been good friends. Garrison is still here among New York shipping men, many of whom have known him in even more serious roles than this we have described.

Thirty-three Years Ago.

Thirty-three Years Ago.

Prom the Sandusky Register.

Thirty-three years ago there lived in Lewiston, Logan county, a farmer by the name of Harris Hopkins, who had a child, a boy, between three and four years of age. One day, while the tather was at work in a field some distance from the farm house, the boy started from the house across the fields to see his father. The last seen of the little fellow was when he left the house. Hundreds and thousands of people turned out to search for the lost child. The river was dragged, the woods searched, rewards oldered, but all to no purpose.

After days of weary and anxions search the little fellow was given up by the parents and sympathizing friends. The ew Indians living in that neighborhood were friendly and peaceable, and no suspicion ever attached to them, and like all other even stranger circumstances the affair was forgotten or Thou

picton ever attached to them, and like all other even stranger circumstances the affair was forgotten or only talked of as a mysterious disappearance. The Hopkins family at length left their old home and settled in Illinois, and up to tea days ago none of their old neighbors in Logan county had expected to see any member of the family again. The aston-ishment of the old settlers in and about the neighborhood can be conceived when week before last a tall man, browned by exposure to sun and storm, and speaking the broken English of the half-civilized Indians, made his appearance at Lewiston, and claimed to be the child missed thirty-three years ago. He stated that a appearance at Lewiston, and claimed to be the child missed thirty-three years ago. He stated that a Cherokee Indian, wandering through that section, and enticed him from the field as he was going in search of his fither and had carried him to the far West. The old chief has treated him as his own son, and having been taken as at so young an aze the memory of his parents and former life had faded from his naind.

For thirty old years he had lived as an Indian.

memory of his parents and former hie had faded from his naind.

For thirty old years he had lived as an Indian, and supposed that he was the son of the old chief who elaimed to be his father. A few months since the old chief, then high in rank in the Cherokee nation, and very advanced in age, found himself upon his deathbed. Shortly before he died, and when he knew that recovery was hopeless, he called his adopted son to his bedside and informed him who and what he was. As soon as the old chief was dead and buried, Hopkins came to Logan county in search of his parents, who he found had moved to Champaign City, Illinois. He, however, remained during last week at Lewiston to gratify the curiosity of the old settlers, who had aided in the search for him thirty-three years ago.

His appearance a thrid of a century ago. The loy of his parents when he is restored to them can only be imagined, but never appreciated save by those who have been similarly afflicted and similarly rejoiced.

# Wild Beasts in a Thunder Storm-A Thrill-ing Scene.

On Monday, Bailey & Co.'s menagerie and cir-cus exhibited at Muscatine. The tent was struck at 11 P. M., and the show started for Davenport. Be-fore a dozen miles had been traversed, a terrific

11 P. M., and the show started for Davenport. Before a dozen miles had been traversed, a terrific storm let loose its lightning, thunder, and water. The hightning was binding in its brillancy, the thunder was terrific, and the rain, violently driven by the wind, came down in sheets.

A panic seized the whole cavalcade—men, horses, and animals seemed terror-stricken. Eight of the drivers deserted their teams, and it was not long before wagons and horses were in inextricable confusion—a jamined-up mass of floundering animals and overturned vehicles.

The darkness, save when the lightning illumined the scene, was impenetrable. The cased ilous, tigers, loopards, wolves, and other beasts became frightened, and bounded from side to side of their prisons, and roared, and growled, and shricked, in very terror. The lightning came nearer and nearer, until its thunder seemed to break in the midst of the caravan. The elephants lay down in the road and refused to move. Three of the horses were struck by lightning and killed. It is a wonder that no human lives were lost. At daybreak the scene presented beggars description. Imagine it from the above account of the night's experience. It was the worst aniventure that ever befel a circus in this portion of the West. The show reached Davenport at late hour in the day, men and teams well nigh exhausted by the terrible night's work and the hard journey which followed it.—Davenport (lowa) Gazette.

### The Outlaw Hilderbrand. One of the local committees organized souri to take measures for the capture of the Hilderbrand has received the following

Hidderbrand has received the following curious epistic:

"IN THE WOODS SOMEWHERE, July 27, 1869.

"DEAR SIR: For the benefit of whom it may concern you will please make this known:

"sam Hilderbrand never harmed any person who did not try to harm him. He knows what awaits him, now that so much excitement has been caused by the people of St. Francois and the adjoining counties. He does not intend to barm anybody if let alone; but it Mr. Murphy and his associates attempt to carry their resolutions into execution, I assure you you will find more than one Hilderbrand in their midst. If they advance a single step toward carrying into execution the resolution which they have adopted, I assure you there will be but very few of the seventees who wrote out these resolutions that will ever participate in the pursuit. It is the desire of his friends. Tell those men they will not be interfered with unless they advance further toward carrying out their designs, but so soon as they put the first toot down for that purpose, from that moment out they are our canenies, and we will kill every one we meet of them, as fast as we can see them, preparing to kill before being killed.

"Hoping you will give this timely warning, and that they will take head in time and save the resulted.

ing to kill before being killed.

"Hoping you will give this timely warning, and that they will take heed in time and save the trouble which will certainly follow if they persist, allow me to subscribe myself.

A FRIEND. to subscribe myself,
"To the Committee of Seventeen and others.
"P. S.—This letter will be mailed for St. Lonie,"

### SUNBEAMS.

-" No practising or drumming allowed on this piano." is a notice conspicuously displayed in the parior of one of the watering place hotels.

-The annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden

to Prussia is so obnoxious to the population that since January last 1,400 people have emigrated to -The state of the Count Montalembert's health

is very critical. His sufferings are dreadful, and his piercing cries are heard in the street. Thousands of anxious visitors call at his house.

—At the Sarstoga races, on Saturday, Vauxhah ran three miles, under 108 pounds, in 5:30, and Corais can ran one and a quarter nules in 3:07%—the time in each being the fastest ever made in America. -A Dubhn professor has lately analyzed the milk of the sow, and found that it contains fifty per

cent. more nutriment than cows' milk; but it is not easy to get, sows not being very susceptible to coaxing -The Viceroy of Egypt is said to intend creat.

ing a foreign legion, to be recruited in Europe, but principally in France. This corps will be in garrison at Suez and Ismailia, and its special mission will be  $t\sigma$ guard the canal and the isthmus.

—The Duke de Chartres, who served as one of McClellan's aides-de-camp in this country, is writing a book called "The Battle Fields on the Banks He attempts to prove that it would

be impossible for France, in her present condition, to stand any chance of success in a war with Prussia. -Latest accounts from the Rhine as to the state of the vineyards are on the whole favorable. The blossom, though full, was light on account of the coldness of June, but the subsequent warm weather has produced a good effect. are beginning to form, and a fair yield may be ex-

-A Universalist minister who was a member of the last Ohio Legislature, and who wishes to go again, receives the following notice from a local Ciever man, though, and neighborly; but as a politi. cian, he scatters awfully. He's too wide muzzle.'

-A Tennesscean has invented a machine for cleaning cotton, which takes the bolls just as they are gathered, and converts them, by a single pro-cess, into a ribbon of spun cotton, composed of filaments laid parallel to one another, and in much better condition than cotton prepared in the oldfashioned way.

—A boy at Lake Station, Miss., who was flying

large kite, the cord of which he had imprudently wound about his body, was carried in a sudden gust about a hundred feet into the air, and was leaving the earth at a rapid rate when a friendly tree interposed its branches, and he was rescued in a somewhat bruised condition.

—In the city of London there is a church known by the name of St. Judas Iscariot. It was established about ten years ago, and is described as

a sort of half-way house between the Church of Christ and the cave of Giant Despair. They have nothing in the shape of a creed, priest, or a sect, making conscience, and not the Bible, the supreme authority. -it is stated that the thick tough sap found in large quantities in the leaves of New Zealand flax may be converted into a gum for sealing envelopes, which, when dry, unites the surfaces of paper so thoroughly that no process of steaming or soaking will permit them to be separated again. For this reason it is now being used in large quantities in

England, in the preparation of what are called " safety envelopes.' -Delirium tremens is generally supposed to be confined exclusively to excessive consumers of ardent spirits. Cases are not wanting, however, to show that light wines and tobacco, when used immoderately, will occasion the disease. In St. Louis Michael Wigand, aged 33, died of apoplexy, after suffering from the usual symptoms of delirium tremens, and ale is supposed to have been the direct

cause of his death. -There are said to be in the United States . total of six million two hundred thousand members of evangelical churches, including one hundred thousand Quakers. If we reck on three persons to each church member, which is a low estimate, there will be about nineteen millions of our population directs ly and indirectly connected with the evangelical churches. The Roman Catholic population is recks

oned at five millions.

—A Norfolk paper speaks of the great number of colored people who enjoy the pleasure of travel on the railroads and steamboats running over the soil and out of the ports of the Old Dominion. Ten years ago a colored man, woman, or child, free of slave, could not leave the Old Dominion without a pass and security from an owner of real estate. and prosperity, but swells the revenues of the "sme

Bocco, that he had a great dislike to tobacco, and when once preaching to a crowd of Spanish sailors no Spanish saints in heaven. A few, he said, had been admitted, but they smoked so many cigars that they made the Holy Virgin sick, and St. Peter set is wits to work to get them out. At length he proclaimed that a bull fight was to be held outside the gates of Paradise. Thereu on every Spanish sainty without exception, ran off to see the fight, and St Peter immediately closed the gate and took care never to admit another Spaniard.

-Lord Taunton, who took an active part in the recent debates in the House of Peers, died suddenly on the 13th of July, though he was only in his 794 year, and consequently one of the youngest of the leading members of the venerable chamber. He was best known under the name of Labouchere, and was for many years a member of the Commons, and occupied at various times many important official positions. He was largely interested in the commer cial fortunes of the Barings, with whom he was con nected by birth and marriage. He travelled in this country years ago in company with the then Lord Stanley, the present Lord Derby, and the London Times says that both by material interests and by sympathy he was largely connected with America.

-A traveler in Paris, having occasion for a hair utter, sent for one. At the appointed time an elegantly attired person arrived, and the gentleman sal down before his dressing case to prepare for the operation. The man walked round his "client" nce or twice, and finally taking his stand at some distance, attentively scrutinized the gentleman's face with the air of a connoisseur looking at a pice ture. "Well," said the traveller impatiently, "when are you going to begin ?" " Pardon me, sir," was the polite reply ; " I am not the operator, but the physiognomist !" Adolphe !" he cried out, and a sleeved and aproned barber entered from the hall, " a ld Virgil I" With this laconic direction as to the mode after which the gentleman's hair was to be arranged the artist retired.

-Madame Dora d'Istria (Princess Massalski writes as follows on the woman question : "It will be with the political status of women as with that of the olored race. The gravest objections might as doubt have been urged against the latter. Physiology, politics, and history supplied specious arguments to their opponents, But when certain currents are once formed in the public mind, they end by sweeping away all obstacles, even those that were regarded as impregnable. This is sufficiently exemplified by the progress of universal suffrage. Thirty years ago this was regarded all over Europe as a vain illusion, unworthy of the consideration of a thoughtful statesman. Nevertheless, it has already made sufficient conquests in western Europe to justify the prediction that eastern Europe, too, will be obliged to adopt it.'

-A suicide has just been committed under exraordinary circumstances at St. Petersburg. Col. Hunnins, a German by birth, was lately engaged in liscussing with the Czarevitch a financial operation concerning the armament of the troops, and the high, exclaimed, "With Germans one is always sure to be cheated." On the Colonel civilly requesting His Highness to withdraw so offensive an expression, the latter forgot himself so far as to strike the officer in the face. The Colonel immediately applied o the Emperor, who ordered his son to apologize, but this he positively refused to do. Despairing of btaining any satisfaction, and smarting under an insult he was unable to resent, the unfortunate offcer committed suicide by blowing out his brains. The Emperor is said to have been most painfully affected by the sad event, and insisted on the Grand Duke attending the funeral